

THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1888

NUMBER 19

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 130 Rua do
Ovidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. R.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete.
English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching
at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching
7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial, No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 129.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.
and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial, No. 18.
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday, and at 7 o'clock,
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.
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BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
cordially solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua
do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 57, Rua do Hospício
from 10 to 3 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 99, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and
at 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, No. 18,
Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:25, Entre
Rios 9:35 and Itaboraí 11:25 a.m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira,
where passengers for São Paulo must change, at 12:10. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo
at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Barra at 5:15 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:25 p.m. Porto Novo
at 1:05. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:35. Entre Rios at 12:35 and Mariano Procópio (terminus)
at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. From Barra, Rio train leaves at
5:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,
train leaves Mariano Procópio at 5:00 a.m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:00 a.m., 2:15 and
5:40 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m. second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and
third to Belém arriving at 7:30. Downward, trains leave Entre
Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 5:17 and Rio at 7:20 p.m.
leave Barra at 4 a.m. and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 5:15 a.m. and
1:15 p.m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Drive
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 5:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:45 p.m. From S. Paulo, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:35. Condor train leaves
per trainway from Cantagallo 1:05. Return train leaves
Condor at 6:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a.m., arriving at
Niterói 3:10 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niterói at 2:15 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at
5 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m.
and at 2 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiçã at 4 p.m. week days, and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Return trains leave Petrópolis at 7:30 a.m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 6:50 a.m.; downward (from Petrópolis) 2:58
p.m., week days only.

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos O-
nives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 68.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do O-
nives.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

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Laranjeiras 6:30 8:30 2 5:30
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.,

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1888.

THE anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the thirteen English colonies in North America, which will be celebrated to-day by over sixty millions of people, is an occasion of more than ordinary interest to the people of Brazil at this moment. Perhaps there has never been a time in the history of this country when an accurate and intelligent knowledge of the causes, incidents and results of this great event are so important and necessary. There have always been a few men in this empire who have called themselves "republicans," and a few slight disturbances are on record as the result of their plottings. This year, however, through discontent with old party affiliations, through opposition to the impending succession of Princess Isabel to the throne, and through discontent and anger over the unconditional abolition of slavery, the ranks of the republican party have been so swelled as to make it an object of serious solicitude for the future. As Americans and republicans, we can certainly entertain no feelings of hostility to any movement representing the genuine aspirations of a people for self-government and liberal institutions, but when this movement is heralded by dreamers, led by an enraged oligarchy, and backed by a mass of ignorant, superstitious people who have not one single qualification for self-government, we believe it needful to sound a note of warning. The American revolution was not such a movement as this, nor were the English colonies of North America in so unprepared a condition for independent self-government. Every colony had its own legislature, and the colonists were thoroughly acquainted with the principles and practices of responsible representative government. In many of these colonies also they were accustomed to meet in "town-meetings" to discuss and determine local affairs and even to decide what action should be taken in the general affairs of the colony. The moral standard of these people was exceptionally high, illiteracy among them was rare, and they possessed in the highest degree the courage of their convictions. Their revolt was not so much against the English monarchy, as against usurpations upon the liberties which they had enjoyed, and impositions which they believed to be unjust and humiliating. The Declaration of Independence was merely the succinct statement of principles which had for years and generations dwelt in the daily thoughts of these colonists, and the government which they founded was the logical outgrowth of such high thinking and of the discipline

of generations in self-government. The republican form of government in the United States was not the result of a passionate outburst, like that which overthrew the Bastille and raged in the Reign of Terror; it was the fruit of a tree whose planting took place in pre-historic times among the Germanic tribes of Central Europe, it was the logical outcome of the fierce struggles in England for civil liberty, and it was, above all, a natural result of sound moral principles, industrious habits, a high average of education among the people, a strong sense of honor and responsibility among leaders, and a quick sensitiveness to perceive and resent every trespass upon established rights and principles. The French revolution, which came fifteen years later, and to which Brazilian republicans are accustomed to look for their inspiration, sprung from no such principles as these, nor had it the support of the experience, judgment, intelligence and definite purpose which characterized the American patriots. The 4th and 14th of July are near enough together on the calendar, but they are very wide apart in the lessons which they offer to the Brazilian republican.

If the Brazilian planter can not succeed in making a decent living with all the favors, privileges and assistance granted him by the government, it is to be feared that the only remaining recourse for the state will be to assume all his debts, dignify him with a title, and then pension him generously for himself, his family and all his dependent relatives. Short of that, there is very little that can now be done. The customs tariffs of the country are so arranged that he pays the minimum in proportion to his wealth and ability. In the way of direct taxes he pays almost nothing. His land, stock and income are exempt from taxation, unless it happens that the church gets a municipal tax levied for some purpose, and even that is transferred just as far possible to the consumer who may buy his products. If he requires agricultural machinery, special laws reduce the customs tax to a minimum, and other laws impose special penalties for the destruction or injury of his stock, implements, machinery and crops. Should he have had occasion to mortgage his property, the old law, only recently substituted, made it impossible for the creditor to foreclose without taking over the property at a stipulated valuation and paying him the difference in cash. If he wants laborers the government pays their fares 'out from Europe, up to fixed rate, provides them food and shelter for a certain time, and then transports them gratuitously to their destination. And now, special orders are given for the free transportation of plantation laborers, whether immigrants or not, from the sea-board to the interior, provided of course they are destined for the service of the aforesaid planter. And to secure him in all the benefits possible from the employment of free labor, a labor contract law was enacted and is still in existence which reduces his laborers to a condition but little better than slavery. For slight breaches of discipline or of the contract he may fine them or have them imprisoned at pleasure. And then, for his financial needs and to make him absolutely independent of the uncertain returns from his plantation, the government has always made it a subject of special anxiety to provide him with facilities for borrowing money on easy terms and for long periods. Exceptional favors have been given to banks which will undertake to loan him money on mortgage security, *credit foncier* institutions have been created every where, and now it is proposed to grant a state interest guarantee on the hypothecary

notes of a new and extensive system of agricultural banks, created especially for the purpose of loaning him money on real estate and advancing money on his crops. Guarantees have already been given for railways for his personal advantage, and on central sugar factories for the development and protection of a declining branch of his industry. Perhaps there may yet be a chance to assist him temporarily by granting guarantees on central coffee-cleaning mills, on stock-raising, and on the production of *farinha* and *feijoadá*, but as the last two belong more especially to the small farmers perhaps they are not to be reckoned upon. The most effective way, however, as it is certainly the simplest, to meet the insatiable needs of this helpless offspring of a slave-nourished civilization, is to pension him liberally, ennoble him, send him to Paris or stand him up against the entrance to a *confeitaria* on the sunny side of the Ouvidor, and then turn the land over to men who are willing to work and live upon the fruits of their own intelligence and industry.

We doubt whether there be one interested party in the Brazilian coffee trade that will regret the closing of the 1887-88 coffee crop year. Commencing, as we did, under the influence of the June, 1887, panic in New York, the market has dragged along with little profit or interest to those in the trade. The steady decline in prices was counted upon, and we should have opened the coming season with reasonable quotations had not the American markets allowed their stocks to run down to an almost dangerous figure, which, forcing them into our market, and also into the European centres, caused a movement that is transitory and will probably result in losses. The past year has now become ancient history. Commencing as it did with Ordinary 1st quoted at 13\$500 per arroba, we will close with the same quality at somewhere about one-half of this quotation, and yet there has been little profit in the business. The only task cast upon us is to examine into why consuming markets have been able to maintain their stocks at very little less than average figures, under such a year as we have seen in Brazil. Naturally, the first idea suggested is adulteration; this has no doubt been a potent factor in the coffee market, as we have had occasion to point out, not only from our own convictions, but from figures furnished by well accredited London brokers. The only inference appears to be that, although coffee may be now considered a necessity, if prices for the pure article pass a certain point, a substitute will be furnished and the pure article will require years to recover the position lost in one unfavorable season; and a short crop in Brazil may mean the loss of its predominance in the coffee markets of the world. The next feature requiring examination is the *modus operandi* in Rio. Does it not seem possible to reduce expenses on the handling of coffee in this city? We are quite aware that a great part of shipments are now sold before clearance; but this does not affect our argument that entirely too much expense is attached to the purchase and shipment of coffee in Rio. The cartage from the railway station to the packers' store, the re-packing at this, the cartage again to the shipping wharf, wharfage, custom-house interference, etc., could surely be somewhat curtailed to the benefit of all concerned. We refrain, for well understood reasons, from referring to brokerages. When, therefore, it is sought to reduce expenses on the shipping of produce at every port of the world, is it not time for Rio to awake and accompany the movement? These remarks

are merely to call attention to past mistakes, and suggest their improvement. Coffee will not be accepted at the price fixed by producers, without reference to the ideas of consuming markets, and Rio must simplify methods and reduce the shipping expenses. As to the past crop, we have over-estimated receipts by about 250,000 bags; not an excessive mistake, if the weather and labor questions be taken into consideration. In common with many more closely interested in the trade than we are, we calculated that the new crop (1888-89) would be early. This expectation has proved erroneous but there seems no reason to reduce estimates. It is claimed that about one-third of the coming crop will be lost through the abolition of slavery, but this assertion does not merit entire confidence. The planters may lose a small part of their crops, but this part is likely to come to market, for the laborers are not unacquainted with the value of the bean, and purchasers of surreptitiously gathered coffee are plentiful in the interior. If it be added that Espírito Santo, Bahia and Ceará are estimated to contribute about 800,000 bags to our export, and that various provinces, heretofore dependent on Rio, are supposed to be producing sufficient coffee for their own consumption, the estimate of 8,000,000 bags for Rio and Santos does not seem out of the way. As we have published regular statistics during the year, we can do no better than refer our readers to them for further details.

OFFICIAL DELAYS.

Rio de Janeiro, June 28th, 1888.

To the Editor:

Sir.—Will you kindly ventilate in your columns a grievance that most shipmasters trading to this port have to complain of—namely, the loss of time after arrival before they can commence the work of discharging cargo, thereby causing a heavy loss to the owners through time lost, wages and victualing of crew?

To give you an instance: My ship with some five more arrived one evening the early part of this month, and the first vessel did not receive pratique till noon of the following day. The consequence was that neither of these six vessels (all sail) were able to get up to the measuring ground in time to be visited that day. The following day it was not till 1:30 p. m. (note the time) before the authorities came to measure these ships for their tonnage dues, and as twenty-four hours have to elapse after the calculation is made and deposited with the powers that rule these matters, before the ship can commence her work of discharge—and further there were some of these vessels did not get measured this day, caused solely through the dilatoriness of the government officials—the writer's ship did not get started with the work of discharge till the fifth day after arrival (Sunday included).

Now where will we find in these go-ahead, pushing times another port where such delays would be tolerated? What are the merchants—aye! and the general public!—thinking about that they do not appeal against such a deadlock to business? The writer has spoken to numbers of them about this matter, but he was generally put off with a shrug of the shoulders and spread of palms, or a twirl of thumbs. "*Ananã, Captain!*" (with a deep sigh.)

Now, Mr. Editor, if you love us sons of Neptune, as I think you do, you will kindly insert and ventilate this grievance, and the Sea Dogs will forever pray.

Yours truly,

ONK OF THEM.

P. S.—Can you persuade your contemporaries to assist in their columns to ventilate this matter? Justice and equity demand it!

SEAMEN'S MISSION FUND.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1887.

In presenting their Eighth Annual Report of the Rio Seamen's Mission, the Committee are able to record with thankfulness its continuance and success.

During the year Mr. Hooper has regularly visited vessels of several nationalities, holding services, distributing books, papers, etc., and giving a word of encouragement and advice to sailors. He has also visited the hospital and the house of detention.

Through the kindness of friends interested in the Mission he was enabled to assist 325 men by supplying clothing, food, and lodging, and a fair supply of reading matter has been provided for the use of those attending the Room.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that on most occasions Mr. Hooper has been well received by the captains and officers of the vessels he has had the privilege of visiting. This in the opinion of your Committee is a sufficient proof of the value of the work that is being carried on and constitutes the strongest possible claim upon your continued generosity.

The Mission Room has been kept open, daily services being held there on Sundays and from time to time on week days.

The accounts now shew a total of 9,273-300 at the credit of the "Seamen's Mission Fund" of which 7,701\$660 belong to the "Mission Ship Fund," leaving 1,571\$640 towards working expenses for the current year.

Under these circumstances the Committee regret they can not recommend any transfer from the Seamen's Mission Fund to the Mission Ship Fund, which though gradually growing is still considerably below the requisite amount.

The Committee desire again to record their thanks to the South American Missionary Society in London, to Edward Gotto, Esq., and to all other subscribers to the Mission, also to those who have so kindly contributed clothing, books and newspapers during the past year.

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditure:

Receipts.	
Balance at credit 31st Dec-ember, 1886.....	8,625\$510
Subscriptions and donations.	
South American Missionary Society.....	1,074\$380
Edward Gotto, Esq.....	1,000 000
Dr. Gunning.....	200 000
Sundries Rio de Janeiro.....	1,485 000
do Ship Fund.....	120 000
Interest on fixed deposit.....	410 600
do in acct. cur. at 3%.....	70 570
	13,013\$060
Payments.	
Missionary's salary 13 mos. 1,950 000	
Rent of Bethel 13 " 845 000	
Boat hire 12 " 405 000	
Duty on organ and ex-penses.....	157 000
Petties.....	143 020
Advertising expenses.....	41 800
Expenses attending Mr. Hooper's illness, duties on books, etc.....	197 940
	3,739 760
Balance at cr. 31 Dec. 1887.....	9,273 300
	13,013 060
Rio de Janeiro, 31 Dec., 1887.	
F. H. HARRISON, treasurer.	
Committee for 1888.	
THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, president.	
THE REV. H. MOSLEY, M. A., secretary.	
FRANCIS H. HARRISON, treasurer.	
E. W. MAY, ESQ.	R. S. QUAYLE, ESQ.
R. NORTON, ESQ.	P. L. SHELLENS, ESQ.
E. A. E. PHIPPS, ESQ.	H. O. ROBINSON, ESQ.
L. SCHWIND, ESQ.	A. M. EDMONDSON, ESQ.
CHAS. J. RELTON, ESQ.	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with our custom, we translate some of the more interesting topics treated in the *relatório* presented by the minister to the legislature.

Agriculture.

The minister is again unable to furnish a complete and minute exposition as to the position of agriculture, nor of the specification of its products, nor of the value of these. Generally statistics are difficult to collect, particularly those that refer to agricultural labor. The following table is no less deficient than that annexed to the last report, but it is published as an aid to the appreciation of production.

Official value of agricultural produce.

provinces.	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85
Amazonas.....	274,238\$	209,314\$	227,124\$
Pará.....	22,668,411	14,001,806	18,546,238
Maranhão.....	4,693,924	4,444,942	2,803,469
Ceará.....	4,380,812	4,764,154	3,450,742
Pernambuco.....	470,532	658,748	453,249
R. Grande do Norte.....	2,698,354	2,428,576	1,971,684
Paraná.....	1,744,129	2,639,993	1,387,558
Piauí.....	18,887,590	27,315,775	18,296,837
Alagoas.....	3,010,653	7,840,383	5,747,510
Sergipe.....	4,385,499	7,482,105	5,082,737
Bahia.....	355,686	676,065	644,055
Espírito Santo.....	3,890,709	3,936,091	5,043,860
S. Paulo.....	43,436,905	56,039,908	55,424,309
Minas Geraes.....	33,161,621	25,547,649	36,877,866
Santa Catharina.....	2,171,515	2,236,616	2,282,764
Paraná.....	567,743	346,227	577,956
Rio Grande do Sul.....	16,894,871	18,245,618	18,321,304
Matto Grosso.....	435,455	596,016	571,893
Guyaz.....	95,560	75,095	51,375

Totals..... 165,833,088\$ 177,890,668\$ 178,237,924\$
The above three years appear to be complete. A partial table follows, viz.:

provinces.	1885-86.	1886-87	Principal Products
Amazonas.....	338,136\$	389,093\$	Cocoa
Pará.....	2,937,456	2,743,792	Rubber
Maranhão.....	4,696,774	4,744,372	Cotton
Ceará.....	4,619,599	4,619,599	Sugar
R. Grande do Norte.....	1,875,836	2,865,300	Sugar
Paraná.....	1,441,666	2,638,035	Cotton
Pernambuco.....	16,472,977	23,550,558	Sugar
Alagoas.....	3,010,653	6,998,307	do
Sergipe.....	3,615,036	4,418,749	do
Bahia.....	746,728	818,555	Tobacco
Espírito Santo.....	5,127,818	11,053,919	Coffee
S. Paulo.....	42,433,370	55,381,506	do
Minas Geraes.....	36,709,006	35,255,370	do
Santa Catharina.....	2,227,201	3,177,471	Faniha
Paraná.....	1,860,107	3,811,435	Tobacco
Rio Grande do Sul.....	18,363,345	20,239,946	Jersey beef
Matto Grosso.....	133,141	114,699	Tulacoo
Guyaz.....			

It will be noted that the province of Rio de Janeiro and the neutral municipality are not included in the above tables.

Central Sugar Factories.—Two of the concessions granted the "North Brazilian" company were declared lapsed in October last year; and in December the three concessions to the "London and Brazilian" company. Two guarantees of interest were granted during the year, viz.: 6 per cent. on 1,500,000\$ invested by the "Lavouira, Industria e Colonização" company in a factory at Barra do Piraty, province of Rio de Janeiro, which is working, and 6 per cent. on a capital of 1,850,000\$ to José da Silva Loyo for the establishment of 30 factories in the province of Pernambuco. Since the *relatório* was printed the government has changed the interest guarantee to the Lorena, S. Paulo, central factory from 7 per cent. on 500,000\$ to 6 per cent. on 700,000\$ (decree dated on June 13th). There were 25 factories with 18,000,000\$ of guaranteed capital, divided as follows, viz.: 7 per cent. on 2,400,000\$ and 15,600,000\$ at 6 per cent. The fiscalization and interest guarantees amount to 2,011,908\$379.

Emancipation.—The only feature of interest now is the cost to the country of the emancipations under the fund. The number of slaves freed since the passage of the 1871 law reaches only the ridiculous figure of 32,436, which cost the enormous sum of 19,534,923\$673, and of which the slaves contributed from their savings the amount of 1,297,808\$527. The average *per capita* varies from 787\$ in Minas Geraes to 111\$ in Ceará. The amount received by the province of Minas Geraes was 4,147,207\$517, Rio de Janeiro 3,912,720\$092, S. Paulo 2,635,013\$970, Bahia 1,727,108\$268, Pernambuco 1,294,721\$794\$, Maranhão 1,292,192\$980, etc.

Immigration.—Thanks to the credits conceded the arrivals of immigrants during the past year much exceeded those of any similar preceding period. The bureau furnishes the following statistics of arrivals:

Rio de Janeiro.....	31,310
Santos.....	22,227
Rio Grande do Sul.....	815
Santa Catharina.....	430
Bahia.....	199
Paraná.....	9

Total..... 54,990

The arrivals at the northern ports, where there is an annual supply of Portuguese, are not included. Of the arrivals at Rio de Janeiro 24,009 paid their own transportation expenses. The provincial authorities of S. Paulo have been active, and to their energy is exclusively due the receipt of 18,663 immigrants, out of a total number of 33,310 arrived in the province; the difference

between this latter figure and the arrivals at Santos 22,227, shows the number that landed at Rio. The minister has a reference to a transient class of immigrants, and claims that there is less of this in Brazil than in the River Plate, and he estimates that only 7,757 immigrants left the principal ports of the empire during 1887, against arrivals, as above, of 54,990. In 1887 the minister states he authorized, under the clauses of the circular of December 23rd, 1886, the introduction of 4,609 families and 5,160 individual immigrants; and during the first four months of the current year, the introduction of 3,674 families and 10 individuals. The arrivals at Rio and Santos for the first four months of the present year exceed 30,000, and it is satisfactory to note that there are no complaints from either planters or colonists. The minister proposes extending the system of colonies, already commenced in Minas Geraes, to other provinces, that immigrants who desire to settle on their own land may find prompt accommodation; and also to have lots prepared in the neighborhood of ex-colonies for the same purpose, but the completion of this part of the system depends on a very considerable increase in the number of immigrants.

Commerce and Industries.

Joint Stock Companies.—During the past year eight native companies were organized under Decree No. 8,820 of December 30th, 1882, and ten foreign companies were authorized to do business in the empire. The companies registering statutes at the various *fundas commerciaes* numbered 42, with capital amounting to 58,481,000\$, and adding to this the amount registered in 1882 to 1886 the total capital of these companies is estimated at 328,410,200\$. Various foreign companies had been notified to regulate their *locum standi*, after hearing the report of the council of state.

Weaving and spinning mills.—Statistics are scanty and moreover badly organized. An increase in the number of mills is established, principally in Rio and Minas, and this number may be estimated at 80. The minister proposes to organize an exhibition of native goods, together with the necessary statistics, in this city, that he may estimate the degree of prosperity, the true condition and necessities of these mills.

Phosphate of lime.—The concessionaire of the privilege for working the deposits on the islands of the Fernando Noronha archipelago shipped a cargo to New York and also one to London; the quality was unsatisfactory, but this is ascribed to the want of a proper chemical examination of the spot from which the phosphate was shipped. The minister says the richness of the deposits is incontestable after former explorations and examinations and the success of the enterprise depends upon its management.

Mining.—The special attention of the government has been called to this important industry, which has been examined into by it. From reports received from various provinces, it appears that but few concessions have been worked. Beyond the old gold mines in Minas Geraes, the most important now working is the Arco-los Ratos coal mine in Rio Grande do Sul, but this is struggling with all kinds of embarrassments. Recently special favors had been conceded the company by the provincial legislature and it is to be hoped that with this aid it may overcome the difficulties in the way of its improvement. The minister refers to his circular of October 20th last, which he refers to correct some of the irregularities of former regulations. There is in operation an American company formed to take over the concession granted by the legislature for working mines on the rivers Cayapó, Maranhão, and their branches, in the province of Guyaz. The general assembly having merely fixed the period for commencing work and the duration of the privilege, the government, by Decree No. 9,874 of February 22nd, 1888, supplied the *hiatus* and determined the obligations incurred by the company for the purpose of protecting national interests.

Note.—As the table of agricultural produce published above is in marked divergence with the table published by the minister of finance showing exports for the sundry years, we consider it well to give the finance figures also. A glaring error would appear to have been made in the figures for the province of Bahia. The department of finance figures for foreign trade alone are:

provinces.	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85
Amazonas.....	2,291,015\$	2,679,719\$	2,535,518\$
Pará.....	18,044,500	11,174,467	13,313,134
Maranhão.....	3,756,900	3,835,250	3,795,075
Ceará.....	3,681,154	4,337,064	2,797,901
Piauí.....	515,513	713,533	595,944
R. Grande do Norte.....	2,243,798	1,435,095	1,317,747
Paraná.....	1,659,280	2,498,802	1,200,947
Pernambuco.....	15,343,914	23,338,332	14,864,594
Alagoas.....	3,447,693	7,175,797	5,374,712
Sergipe.....	3,843,777	5,611,638	3,060,505
Bahia.....	19,649,299	15,444,510	13,951,026
Espírito Santo.....	366,661	834,057	776,442
S. Paulo.....	34,159,951	46,206,596	47,271,194
Minas Geraes.....	—	—	—
Santa Catharina.....	727,047	864,577	708,379
Paraná.....	639,628	317,782	2,453,354
Rio Grande do Sul.....	2,824,038	2,331,210	3,239,748
Matto Grosso.....	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro.....	91,469,799	86,726,766	109,145,024

Totals..... 197,034,338\$ 216,011,500\$ 226,269,654\$
The provinces of Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso have no sea-ports.—Editors Rio News.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 20.—In the Senate the premier in answer to a question said that none of the planters had availed of the clause in the 1885 law referring to the provision granting payments where it was proposed to free slaves, and that the question now appearing of indemnity has arisen since the passage of the abolition law; he again repelled the idea. Visconde de Ouro Preto (Affonso Celso) defended the national bank project against the objections of Senator Pereira da Silva, and the premier stated that the "help to agriculture" cry was injudicious and hasty, for the government was studying the question. Senator Ribeiro da Luz saw various objections to the bank project, principally to the issue of 200,000,000\$ in new government stock. In the Chamber the minister of justice presented his project of a law for forming colonies of vagabonds, and asylums for aged paupers. The session was occupied in discussing the budgets of the department of empire and the naval force bill.

June 21.—In the Senate Sr. Correia advocated the purchase by the state of foreign-owned railways and the concentration of the direction in one central administration; he also desired the extension of the railway in his province, Paraná. Senator Silveira Martins availed of Senator Silveira da Motta's motion asking for information regarding government intervention in provincial matters, to address some severe remarks to the government; the senator thinks the whole empire is seriously ill, and needs a board of physicians for its government. Senator Ayala presented no less than 14 amendments to the law fixing the quality of force of the empire. The bank project was discussed by Senator Correia, whose remarks were of no interest. In the Chamber the budgets of the department of empire and the navy bill finally passed. Deputy Pedro Luiz made an attack on the government on the bill opening a credit for the department of empire and called upon the ministry to resign. The minister of empire replied, but there was little of interest transpired.

June 22.—In the Senate Barão de Cotegipe's indemnity project was referred to a committee, after sharp remarks from Senator Damas, who requested that a prompt report be made. Senator Silveira da Motta objected to the national bank laws for reasons that occupied the rest of the session. The senator objects to any currency but gold, and as this does not seem possible, we are at a loss to understand the end aimed at in his speech. In the Chamber, little of interest occurred. The minister of agriculture had to give some explanations as to railways, and then as minister of foreign affairs reply to accusations relative to the Missions commission. The session was occupied in a sterile discussion of the pros and cons for the reforming of the diplomatic service of the empire.

June 23.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

June 25.—No session in the Senate, and that at the Chamber was of little interest save to the constituents of the various speakers.

June 26.—In the Senate, after some remarks of Sr. Saraiva, who wishes the bank law to pass, but considers the opinion of the government requisite, for otherwise the project will not pass in the Chamber, Senator Lafayette, one of the authors of the law, made a long and able speech defending the project and answering objections made by preceding speakers. His explanation of the fact that paper money is at a discount seems to be that the balance of trade is against the country, for although official figures show a balance in favor of the empire, the withdrawals more than balance this. The senator's estimate is that the Treasury remitted abroad in the twelve months, April 1886—May 1887, 49,000,000\$; Portuguese interests withdrew 20,000,000\$ and with freights and remittances for smuggled goods, the sum of 98,000,000\$ is reached; or deducting an apparent balance in favor of the country of 22,000,000\$, there is a debt incurred of 74,000,000\$. The foreign loans of 1883, 1885 and 1888 amounting to 2,160,000,000\$ were used in settling the adverse balance of payments. The senator is evidently a warm partizan of the idea, of which we have so long been advocates. In the Chamber, after the usual interminable list of *requerimentos* and an attack by Deputy Andrade Figueira on the project for placing judges on the retired list, the premier read a project for a banking law to assist agriculture, the principal features of which are a government interest guarantee to hypothecary notes issued by *crédit foncier* banks, and the substitution of these for apolices in certain forms of obligatory investments. The project is likely to meet with much opposition, as it is considered to be neither more, nor less, than the assumption by the state of the obligations of bankrupt planters. The premier then proceeded to reply to the interpellation of Deputy Cesario Alvim as to government action in relation to the labor question and the republican movement. The premier said the first part of the questions put was answered by the banking project just read; as to the second the general tenor of H. Ex.'s remarks leads to the belief that the government lends little attention to the movement which it considers to be the production of discontented ex-slave owners, who have had ample time to set their houses in order. The premier was considerably interrupted, but much applauded at the close of his speech. Deputy Alvim replied, and the premier again declared that from information he had received the agitation would suffer no such reduction as was declared imminent, and he concluded in declaring his approval of decentralization, to relieve the general government of grave responsibilities and to oblige localities to assume certain obligations. Deputy Nabuco read the republican [so-called] agitators a merited lesson, and declared his admiration for the monarchy, which was advantageous to American republics as a proof of maintained order and stability.

June 27.—In the Senate the discussion of the bank law occupied a great part of the session, and was adjourned for 48 hours on motion of Senator Silveira Martins, who desires to have the opinion of the government. In the Chamber entirely too much time was occupied in discussing the part Brazil is to take at the Paris exposition next year, and with a useless discussion on Pará affairs, in

which later the actors were Deputies Canhão and Mac Dowell, who ventilated personal questions. The special committee reported favorably as to the government banking law project.

June 28.—In the Senate there was no session, and in the Chamber nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing the credit for assisting exhibitors at the Paris exposition next year.

June 30.—In the Senate the premier stated that the staff at the Mint had been increased to meet the demand for coining silver from private parties, after which the silver ordered by Sr. Belsario would be coined. In view of the changed condition of the labor question, the government did not consider it judicious to substitute the smaller denominations of currency by silver. In reference to the national banking law, the premier stated that his preference was for a great central bank of issue, but seeing the impracticability of this, he considered the law would meet the requirements, now generally conceded, of trade for an increase of currency. The premier had reason to give a malicious hit to his predecessor, who sought to improve the value of the currency by withdrawing 7,500,000\$, but was forced to issue a much larger sum, of which 10,000,000\$ is still in circulation. Visconde do Cruzeiro defended the law against certain attacks, and Senator Correia showed how little the average senator knows about banking and the needs of the country, serving himself as a proof of this assertion. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The trinitarian senatorial candidate in São Paulo, Dr. João Mendes de Almeida, favors the indemnification of slave owners.

—Our Buenos Aires colleague *El Globo* is informed, under date of 23rd June, that a great republican movement is going on in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The official *pauca* in Minas Geraes during the ensuing quarter will be as follows: coffee 20 reis per kilo, manufactured tobacco 15 reis, tobacco in rolls 12 reis.

—A commission of army officers left Rio on the 17th inst. to organize a colony at the mouth of the Iguaçu river, and the surveys of strategic roads in the province of Paraná.

—The *Monitor Unipista*, of Campos, advocates a national banking system, and holds that the present currency circulation is totally inadequate for the current needs of the country.

—At the last moment the necessary guarantee was arranged in S. Paulo for a visit from Coquelim, who went there on the 25th ult. Five representations were given to large and enthusiastic audiences.

—A new daily newspaper has been started at Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, under the title of *Diário de Minas*. It starts out well, and will be a credit, let us hope, to the enterprising little city in which its fortunes have been cast.

—The press of Pará united on the 11th ult. to publish a commemorative journal in honor of the extinction of slavery in Brazil, to which was given the title *A Liga da Imprensa Paraense*. And it did not contain a single advertisement either!

—The people employed in smuggling into the province of Rio Grande do Sul have "squared" the fiscal authorities. The smuggled goods are seized by the owners, who in this manner become entitled to a premium, and the goods get in all the same.

—The central committee of the 23rd ult. says that some well known capitalists of that city are proposing to found a large bank there for discounts and deposits, which will undertake the emission of bank notes as soon as the national bank project becomes law.

—The republican central committee in S. Paulo has invited the voters in each parish to send in a list of three names as candidates to be voted for in the senatorial election of the 10th prox. Not a bad idea, certainly, as it will serve to secure the strongest nominees.

—When the first immigrants arrived at Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, on the 25th ult., they were received with music and rockets, two peculiar features of a Brazilian celebration. The immigrants seemed to have been affected, for they did not "send the hat around."

—It is announced that the S. Paulo loan of 7,000,000\$ which Dr. Dutra Rodrigues is trying to place in London, is meeting with a very favorable reception. Perhaps English investors have little fear that it will be used to separate S. Paulo from the rest of the empire.

—At a place called S. Pedro dos Ferros, Minas Geraes, the police authority recently had a white man put in the stocks, and in reply to the protests of sundry witnesses of the fact said that the stocks, hitherto used for taming negroes, was now to be used for taming the whites.

—The five representations given in S. Paulo by the Coquelim company appear to have been a decided success, the gross receipts reaching a total of 14,700\$. Coquelim was made the recipient of many flattering attentions from the Paulistas. The company embarked at Santos on the *Trent* for the River Plate on the 30th ult.

—Santos appears to be threatened with another epidemic of small-pox.

—The Rezende municipal council has adopted a resolution petitioning for a constituent assembly to revise Art. V. of the constitution.

—The mercantile classes of Porto Alegre and Rio Grande have formally resolved not to dispatch any more imported merchandise until the government solves the customs difficulties in the province.

—The provincial revenue of Bahia for 1889 is estimated at 3,102,370\$213, among which are such items as 480,000\$ import duties, 400,000\$ house tax, 277,600\$ tax on tobacco, 176,000\$ duty on coffee, 106,000\$ duty on cocoa-nuts, etc. The expenditure is estimated at 3,292,001\$171, of which 797,711\$ is for the service of the provincial debt.

—The Bahia correspondence of the *Jornal do Commercio* published on the 20th contains this golden paragraph: "The month of May, fertile in *festas* and amusements, was completely sterile in legislative results, but this did not prevent the illustrious deputies from receiving 25,480\$ from the coffers of a province which is more than exhausted." The correspondent certainly does not desire the provincial deputies to do any work?

—The official returns of the vote cast for a senator from the province of Minas Geraes at the election held on April 26th last show that only 17,376 electors deposited their ballots. The three candidates receiving the highest number of votes were Barão de Santa Helena 9,120, Comendador Soares 9,032 and Cesario Alvim 8,448. The last is a liberal and federalist; the others are conservatives.

—A meeting of planters took place in S. Paulo on the 23rd for the purpose of formulating a complaint against the abuses practised at the immigrants' *hospedaria* by the special labor-contract brokers appointed by the Sociedade Promotora. It is charged that these brokers are notoriously partial, some planters obtaining laborers easily, while others find all kinds of difficulties in the way. It is very much what we anticipated.

—At a place called Peganha, Minas Geraes, there was caught on May 13th (abolition day) a curious butterfly, which had on its wings, and clearly distinguishable, the figures 88. The good people of Peganha at once grasped the idea that something important was to occur, and, sure enough, a few days afterwards they were apprised of the freedom of the slaves. Barão de Cotepepe and his companions will not swallow any such story as this. How could a butterfly be on confidential terms with the premier? It is needless to add that the butterfly is an old acquaintance of naturalists.

—The separatist argument in S. Paulo is something after this fashion: In April the province of S. Paulo contributed 1,689,271\$ to the imperial government, or about 15000 per capita of its population. If this money were kept in the province certain public offices could be kept in better condition, the stamp tax could be reduced 30 to 40 per cent, the export tax on coffee could be largely reduced, as also those on the transmission of property, etc. It is a taking argument, but it quite ignores the fact that were São Paulo a separate state there would be an enormous increase of expenditure for government, army, navy, diplomatic corps, judiciary, etc.

—The central committee of the liberal party in Pará has recently adopted an advanced programme in which are to be found the following declarations: the extension of suffrage to every citizen who can read and write; the creation of a second chamber in provincial assemblies; the abolition of life senatorships; free instruction, the primary schools being under municipal and secondary and higher schools under provincial control; the creation of provincial and municipal revenues; provincial election of executive officers; transfer of public lands to the municipalities; municipal militia; abolition of national control of the judiciary; extension of the authority of juries; abolition of capital punishment; a new civil code; abolition of taxes on national industry; prohibition of concessions for privileges and monopolies; complete liberty of industry and of all instruments of credit and circulation; and the decree of universal (*grande*) naturalization; and the revocation of Art. V. of the constitution.

—The institutions of the country received a severe shock at Santos on the 24th ult. through a refusal of the captain of the Italian steamer *Matteo Bruseo* to permit the immigration agent, Sr. Alfaya Junior, to come on board and inspect the ship. The Argentine inspector had just refused to accept the statement of the port doctor as to the non-existence of yellow fever, and the authorities all around were in a slightly irritated state of mind. The *guarda-mar* at once called the captain to an account for the disrespect shown to the immigration inspector, whereupon a few uncomplimentary expressions were exchanged, which had no reference to the weather, nor to provincial secession. The *guarda-mar* then ordered every official ashore, except the steamer 5% on double the total amount of passages, ordered the immediate moving of the steamer to a point in front of the custom house under penalty of a fine of 200\$ per hour for non-compliance, and then reported to the minister of agriculture who ordered the imposition of the maximum fine and the delivery of the immigrants on shore. Apologies were offered, but were received very coolly.

RAILROAD NOTES

—At the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Mogiana company at Campinas, S. Paulo, it was decided to increase its capital to 26,000,000\$.

—The papers relative to the D. Pedro I railway concession, containing the appeal for the intervention of the British government, have been referred to the council of state.

—The decree dated May 8th authorizing the transfer of the Norte railway to the "Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway Company" was published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 23rd June. Better late than never.

—Telegrams received here on the 28th state that the president of Piahy had signed the provincial law conceding a privilege for a railway from Amarante, through the Canindé valley, to Casa Nova on the S. Francisco river.

—On the 16th ult. the minister of agriculture asked his colleague at the Treasury to instruct its London agent to reject all expenses incurred in Bahia by the Bahia and S. Francisco railway that had not been submitted to the fiscal commission.

—On the 20th ult., the minister of agriculture appointed a commission to examine the contracts, etc., of the Recife and S. Francisco railway extension, and the Caruarú branch. The minister's dispatch implies some "crookedness" in the accounts of the late chief engineer.

—The very first act of Minister Antonio Prado on taking charge of the portfolio of agriculture was to issue orders to the director of the D. Pedro II railway to make provisions for the gratuitous transportation of plantation laborers, in parties of not less than five, from this city, or any station of the 1st and 2nd sections, to any point beyond Barra do Piraty. The laborers must be under definite contracts with planters, and the railway authorities must use all diligence to prevent fraud. Poor laborers going up country to seek work do not fall under the provisions of this extraordinary measure, nor those employed in other occupations. This is apparently another sop to the sulky planter, who has eaten his cake and wants more.

COFFEE NOTES

—Deputy Cesario Alvim in his speech at the Chamber on the 26th ult. stated that the planters, presumably of Rio de Janeiro and Minas, estimate the coffee crop at 8,000,000 bags for the present crop year.

—We have received the following communication from an esteemed friend, which we gladly publish. "You know the interest I take in your paper and my desire that you should always be well informed and give true figures. In your coffee notes, you value the Bahia crop about 400,000 bags, based on a provincial estimate of export duty, 176,000\$. Well, 400,000 bags at 20\$ per bag make 8,000,000\$, at 7 per cent, 560,000\$ (duty.) This is a mistake, or a printer's error. An estimate of about 100,000 bags [1 error for 4] would about justify 176,000\$. You have already printed an estimate of 500,000 bags for the Bahia crop." Our extract was made from the Bahia correspondence of the *Jornal do Commercio* published on the 20th ult., and as it appeared *quasi* official, we took no liberties with the figures.

LOCAL NOTES

—"The day we celebrate" appears to be quite out of joint in Rio.

—The Princess Regent and family returned to the palace of S. Christovão on the 1st inst.

—The Montevideo *Express* of June 20th notes the arrival of a commission of Brazilian customs officials sent to inspect the frontier custom houses.

—It is possibly exaggeration, but the provincial papers contain a great number of attempts at stealing children. Are there no police in the provinces?

—The government has appointed Dr. Glaslon *ad-interim* director of the Floresta at Tijuca in place of the late Barão de Eschagnolle. Dr. Glaslon is known as one of the best botanists in Brazil.

—The British frigate *Swiftsure*, Captain J. L. Hammet, carrying 18 guns and a crew of 470 men, arrived at this port on the 30th ult., *en route* to Valparaiso, via Montevideo.

—The minister of agriculture has received five proposals for the execution of the Pernambuco port works, the particulars of which have been sent to the treasury department for examination.

—We heard it remarked the other day that when the first cold blast strikes Dr. Dorneval da Fonseca at the River Plate, the illustrious commissioner will shrink into absolute nothingness. It's a pity the Argentines could not arrange a *fiesta* for warmer weather so that our press representatives could better appreciate the entertainment offered them.

—Perhaps it is not absolutely necessary—but at the same time we should very much like to know something about the Emperor's health. As no more telegrams are published, we are uncertain whether His Majesty is still gaining strength, or not. It would certainly be highly satisfactory for the public to hear from their Majesties from time to time.

—Quarantine on Brazilian arrivals has been suspended at Buenos Aires.

—Why is it necessary for the postoffice to close the mails 3 ½ hours, or more, before the steamer sails?

—The Assuruá gold mining company has gone into liquidation, but Dr. Frontin continues to figure as a great engineer.

—It is announced that the Emperor and Empress will return to Brazil on the French packet which leaves Bordeaux August 5th.

—We should like to have some one explain to us what possible practical good Brazil can secure by an exhibit at Paris next year.

—Why can not the business men of Rio de Janeiro get up a co-operative telephone company—one that can guarantee decent service?

—In June the Mint coined silver pieces of 500 rs. and 2\$ to the amount of 255,794\$500, of which 176,150\$ were for private parties.

—The prime minister appears to have made an irretrievable blunder in his new agricultural banks project, which we shall discuss hereafter.

—It is interesting to have *avisos* all over the postoffice threatening us with a 30\$ fine if we speak disrespectfully to an employé. Hats off, gentlemen!

—It is now proposed to increase the appropriation from 300,000\$ to 1,000,000\$ to enable Brazilian exhibitors to commemorate the centennial of the execution of Louis XVI.

—There were 3,254 immigrant arrivals at this port during the past month, of which 1,719 were Italians and 1,012 Portuguese. The number leaving for foreign destinations was 749.

—The Argentine press has nominated ten committees to receive the three Brazilian journalists that go to Buenos Aires. Each representative of the Brazilian press will have 3 ½ committees.

—The well known circus company of Carlo Brothers arrived here from the River Plate per *Acouagna* on the 29th ult. It is said that the vacant ground on Rua Senador Dantas will be occupied by the company.

—The Princess Regent has received a laurel crown from the province of Goyaz. With the exception of the legislators from that province, we cannot recall any other remittance thence to this city.

—The defaulting ex-treasurer of the postoffice, Salvador Joaquim Pires, who disappeared about two years ago, delivered himself up to the police on the 25th ult. A settlement has probably been arranged.

—The Montevideo *Express* says that the cause of the trouble in Santos with the *Matteo Bruseo* was the action of the Argentine sanitary inspector in forbidding the embarkation in Genoa of more emigrants for Brazil.

—A decree dated on the 28th ult., appoints Senator Prado, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works, and Deputy Rodrigo Silva, minister for foreign affairs. The latter has been in charge of both the portfolios during the indisposition of Senator Prado.

—On the 30th ult., religious services in memory of the late Emperor of Germany were held at the German chapel here. The Princess Regent was represented by one of her chamberlains, the diplomatic corps was present, and the greater part of the German colony in Rio.

—The republican nominee for the Presidency of the United States is Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, a grandson of Wm. Henry Harrison, who was elected to the same office in 1840. The Havas agency has not yet informed us who has been nominated for the vice-presidency.

—On the 1st inst. our esteemed colleague, *L'Étoile du Sud*, commenced a weekly edition. We wish every success to the journal in its new departure, for there cannot be too many foreign papers in the empire, as these are more or less obliged to turn into a generally understood language the occurrences of Brazil.

—The representatives of a part of the Rio press proceeded on their complimentary visit to the Argentine Republic by the *Trent*, which sailed hence on the 29th ult. Beyond the three official representatives, a "free lance" representing other local journals, went down. The commissioners were furnished with a quantity of Brazilian literature for distribution among our Argentine brethren, whose moral and artistic tastes will undoubtedly be affected thereby.

—Telegrams received here daily since the 30th ult. give an alarming account of the Buenos Aires and Montevideo stock markets. Failures are reported by dozens; the managing director of the National Bank of Uruguay has been obliged to resign his position; and all sorts of alarming reports reach us together with very considerable receipts of gold. It is possible the Brazilian press committee will partially allay what looks very like a panic; but there seems little reason to doubt that "los hermanos de la Plata" are going entirely too fast, and the crisis there should call some of our legislators to reason.

—It is just as we expected. On the arrival of the *Matteo Bruzzo* at Santos on the 25th ult., a number of passengers obtained permission from the port authorities to land and make a trip up to São Paulo, but when they were about to start the Argentine sanitary inspector on board suddenly prohibited any person from going on shore under penalty of 15 days quarantine for the steamer at Buenos Aires, although he was assured there had been no yellow fever this season. A few minutes later the aforesaid sanitary inspector coolly went on shore himself and took an extend trip about the city. As a rule, a saint tyrant is a mighty mean one!

June 28.—No change in official rates. Something was doing in bank sterling at 25—25 1/16, latter on London offices, and brokers quoted commercial at 25 1/2—25 3/16. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 98 1/2, no buyers.

June 30.—Rates at the banks were unchanged, and the market was reported very firm. Business was reported in bank sterling at 25—25 1/16, latter also on London office, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 25 1/2—25 3/16. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 98 1/2, no buyers.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the twelve months, July—June, 1886-87, and 1887-88. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licences, etc., but they also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and those for the emancipation fund. The surtax of 5 per cent. on all duties and taxes commenced on July 1st, 1886, and is included in import duties and internal revenue. It amounted to 1,074,538.25 in the last twelve months at the custom house alone. On July 1st last the new customs tariff went into operation; and in April the house tax, formerly collected in June, fell due.

do	„ <i>Yaguac</i>	3,000
Havre Fr str	„ <i>Ville de Pernambuco</i>	4,000
do	„ <i>Ville de Montevideo</i>	2,000
do	„ <i>Ville de Bahia</i>	4,000
London Br str	„ <i>Tamar</i>	1,000
Antwerp	„ <i>Hevelius</i>	1,500
do	„ <i>Ger str Frankfurt</i>	2,000
Trieste Aust str	„ <i>Sacheny</i>	24,000
do	„ <i>Tokoi</i>	—
Marseilles Fr str	„ <i>Savon</i>	1,000
do	„ <i>Ital str Birmania</i>	1,000

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for crop-years.

DESTINATION	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86
UNITED STATES			
New York	Bags, 1,120 975	1,566 033	1,654 111
Baltimore	89 690	265 869	437 100
Hampton Roads	..	..	..
Sandy Hook &c	..	..	..
Richmond	..	..	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	9 250
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	117 288	197 073	40 430
Galveston	11 180	41 898	10 480
Puerto Eads f.o.	..	..	..
Total	1,337 202	2,065 808	2,048 180
EUROPE			
Channel f.o.	..	48 508	21 300
Havre	53 481	153 981	67 405
Antwerp	50 554	85 699	84 251
North of Europe & Baltic	135 335	317 733	358 040
England	43 708	274 174	438 440
Bordeaux	2 136	9 770	27 040
Lisbon f.o.	28 058	43 804	..
Charleston	13 008	..	..
Portugal	29 676	..	2,045
Mediterranean	127 134	263 642	317 035
Total	434 553	1,190 360	1,036 174
ELSWHERE			
Canada	..	385	..
Cape of Good Hope	45 100	72 381	61 880
River Plate & West Coast	69 696	63 720	53 590
Rio and coast	..	..	..
Total	114 796	136 486	115 480
United States	1,337 202	2,065 808	2,048 180
Europe	434 553	1,190 360	1,036 174
Elsewhere	114 796	136 486	115 480
Totals	1,866 571	3,392 654	3,260 260
Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for six months:			
DESTINATION	1888	1887	1886
UNITED STATES			
New York	Bags, 696 593	668 688	723 855
Baltimore	63 666	118 222	198 055
Hampton Roads	..	..	..
Sandy Hook f.o.	..	..	..
Richmond	..	..	..
Charleston	..	..	5 000
Savannah	..	..	5 650
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	48 294	61 661	174 488
Galveston	5 979	7 500	13 200
Puerto Eads f.o.	..	..	..
Total	773 932	886 933	1,060 230
EUROPE			
Channel f.o.	..	31 416	17 491
Havre	41 734	79 971	27 790
Antwerp	24 333	27 143	13 691
North of Europe & Baltic	32 296	118 258	168 155
England	16 814	72 440	32 851
Bordeaux	1 217	6 803	5 500
Lisbon f.o.	8 000	16 400	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	1 285
Mediterranean	64 701	65 223	109 534
Total	244 875	415 756	316 314
ELSWHERE			
Canada	..	385	..
Cape of Good Hope	29 100	13 114	26 850
River Plate & West Coast	41 436	32 500	61 300
Rio and coast	..	..	..
Total	63 536	46 049	49 821
United States	773 932	886 933	1,060 230
Europe	244 875	415 756	316 314
Elsewhere	63 536	46 049	49 821
Totals	1,082 343	1,348 738	1,426 385

Clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro for the last 7 crop years in bags of 60 kilos :

	United States	America	Elsewhere	Total
1887-88.....	1,377,722	434,553	174,795	1,886,571
1886-87.....	2,465,802	1,190,360	136,746	3,792,648
1885-86.....	2,468,408	1,036,171	115,685	3,620,265
1884-85.....	2,681,414	1,286,832	155,793	4,133,999
1883-84.....	2,024,814	959,074	118,456	3,112,393
1882-83.....	2,638,577	1,679,429	140,570	4,458,566
1881-82.....	2,311,999	1,345,714	148,989	3,807,702

Imports.	
Castilla	2,500 lbs.
Mt Vernon	1,200 "
Chesterbrook	500 "
Calabria	500 "
Silver Spring	500 "
Crystal	250 "
	4,830 lbs.

<i>Sacchari</i> , from Trieste	sandy brands.....	1,475 "
<i>Congo</i> , from River Plate	2,000 bags.....	1,000 "
<i>Liban</i> , do:	do:	1,600 "
<i>Bahia</i> , do:	do:	500 "
<i>Tamar</i> , do:	do:	50 "
	40 logs.....	8,925 lbs.

22,000 lbs. American	
500 " Trieste	
1,500 " River Plate	
24,000 lbs.	

Trieste,	14\$500-15\$500
Richmond 1st	14 500-14 750
do 2nd	13 500-13 500
Baltimore 1st	14 750-15 250
do 2nd	14 000-14 500
Western & Int.	12 500-15 000
Chili	nominal
River Plate	10 750-13 500
New Zealand	nominal
City Mills	12 500-15 000

JUNE 29

JUNE 29.
MACAO—Swed lug *Brage*; 282 tons; Stromborn; ballast.
ANTONINA—Br bk *Mary Blundell*; 822 tons; Williams; do.
JULY 1.
BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Serene*; 549 tons; Smith; coffee.
JULY 3.

MACAO.—Br lug *Osburgha*; 351 tons: Cook: ballast.

—

—Ital lsk *Catterina M.*, in ballast, from Buenos Aires, arrived here on the 30th ult., leaking.

—Br lsk *Bertie*, 62 ds; from Marseilles for Buenos Aires, put in here on the 27th ult., with cargo, cement, slitted.

—Amer ships *McNay* and *Syren*, both from Baltimore with coals for San Francisco, put in here on the 28th ult., leaking.

—Recent telegrams received here advise the loss of four or five vessels bound from Macão, Rio Grande do Norte, for our port with salt.

company, arrived here from Stettin on the 23d ult. The steamer put into Victoria with damaged machinery and was towed here by one of the steamers of the same company.

CARDIFF—Br ship <i>Kambira</i>	ballast
—Nor bk <i>Eda</i>	do
NEWCASTLE—Br ship <i>Riversdale</i>	do
NEW ORLEANS—Port bk <i>Triumpho</i>	do
PORT EADS—Amer ship <i>Fawn</i>	do
BARBADOS—Nor bk <i>Alpha</i>	do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The lack of suitable vessels has very much restricted business and the only charters reported are: Nor lug *Helena*, salt hides, to Channel f.o., 25s and Br lug *Osburgha*, salt,

New York.....	40-45c	per bag
New Orleans.....	45c	do
London.....	30s	per ton
	30s	do

Liverpool.....	30s	do
Antwerp.....	25—30s	do
Hamburg.....	25s	do
Havre.....	25 fcs	do
Bordeaux.....	25 fcs	do
Marseilles.....	25 fcs	do

Trieste.....	30s	do
Genoa.....	25 fcs	do
<i>sail:</i>		
United States, North.....	1276--1776	per ton
do South.....	nominal 15s--20s	do

Channel f. o. {	27s 6d—30s	do
Lisbon f. o. {		

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

America	Operto	23 May
Adonis	Marseilles	

<i>Aucoma</i>	Rosario	..
<i>Avicula</i>	Swansea	..
<i>Autagonist</i>	Sunderland	5 May
<i>Arvilla</i>	Cardiff	7 May
<i>Albida</i>	Newport	22 May
<i>Argo</i>		

<i>Aristos</i>	Fernandina	..
<i>Astracana</i>	Greenock	9 May
<i>Annie M. Lazo</i>	Cardiff	8 May
<i>Alf</i>	Newport	25 Apr.
<i>Alumbagh</i>	Cardiff	..
<i>Aurora</i>	Glasgow	15 May

<i>Auriga</i>	Cardiff	17 May
<i>Africa</i>	Oporto	..
<i>Adelaide</i>	Richmond	21 May
<i>Aspögon</i>	Rosario	"
<i>Brodrene</i>	Brunswick	..

Bondevennen	London	..
Bessie Markham	Brunswick	..
Bridgewater	Cardiff	..
Caledonia	Belfast	29 May
Carvo	Penarth	28 May
Caulboy	Cardiff	..

<i>Croydon</i>	Newcastle	1 June
<i>Callixene</i>	Fleetwood	26 May

Crusader Cardiff 4 June

<i>Cavalier</i>	Brunswick	..
<i>Choice</i>	Cardiff	10 May
<i>Cavour</i>	Cardiff	..
<i>Cavalier</i>	Liverpool	..

<i>Dronning Sophie</i>	Cardiff	22 May
<i>Dronning Louise</i>	London	30 Apr.
<i>E. T. G.</i>	Cardiff	17 May
<i>Karl Burgess</i>	Cardiff	..

Frankfurt.....	Newcastle	..
Falka.....	Antwerp	7 May
Fotkefesten	Marseilles	8 May
Flora.....	Newport	8 May

<i>K. H. Lolling</i>	Liverpool	..
<i>Felix</i>	Cardiff	..
<i>Guldregen</i>	Newport	7 May
<i>Gaspere</i>	Gibraltar	7 May

H. B. Cann	Cardiff	..
Hermann Lehmkuhl	Newport	22 May
Hermann	Newcastle	..
Hermes	Newcastle	..
Holmes	London	..

<i>Helene</i>	Hamburg	29 May
<i>Hermod</i>	Hamburg	..
<i>Isabel</i>	Oporto	24 May
<i>Inga</i>	Cardiff	1 June
<i>L. G.</i>	Cardiff	..

<i>Elizabeth</i>	Glasgow	3 May
<i>Irene</i>	Shields	26 Apr.
<i>Jarlsberg</i>	Liverpool	"
<i>Johann Ludwig</i>	Cardiff	"
<i>Joseph, Esq. Emile</i>	Glasgow	"

Castle & Emily.....	Gravesend	22 May
J. L. Pendergast.....	Rosario	"
José Olaverri.....	Rosario	"
Kommandor Sverre Foyen	Cardiff	"
Ludic Schofield.....	Cardiff	"

<i>Linwood</i>	Cardiff	9 May
<i>Lyngoer</i>	Cardiff	..
<i>Lizzie Burrill</i>	Cardiff	..
<i>Maria Auszina</i>	Cardiff	21 Apr

Mathilda C. Smith.....	Liverpool
Moliamo.....	Cardiff
Maresca.....	Marseilles
Minnehaha.....	Cardiff

Medelpad.....	Carlin	31 May
Magne.....	Greenock	26 May
Marietta.....	Newcastle	"
Mathilde.....	Marseilles	"
	Hamburg	

Maria Louisa.....	New York	21 May
Minnie G. Whitney.....	Newport	..
Nancy Pendleton.....	Cardiff	..
Narwhal.....	Cardiff	

<i>Nereus</i>	Newcastle	23 Apr.
<i>Nossa Signora della Salute</i>	Hamburg	7 May
<i>Ogir</i>	Newcastle	5 May
<i>Oscar</i>	Newcastle	18 May

<i>Prince Henry</i>	Cardiff	18 May
<i>Prince Amadeo</i>	Cardiff	27 May
<i>Paramatta</i>	Newport	27 May
<i>Petrarch</i>	Antwerp	..

<i>Premier</i>	Cardiff	..
<i>Polynesian</i>	Dunkirk	21 May

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
339,675,100 \$000	320,478,900 \$000	Polices of Rto de Janeiro				
50,000,000 000	50,000,000 000		5 7/8	200—1,000	960 \$000	953 \$000—954 \$000
1,618,400 000	1,997,000 000	do	4 7/8	1,000 000		
100,000 000	100,000 000	do	6 7/8	1,000 000	1,120 000	
20,000,000 000	19,835,000 000	Gold Loan of 1868	4 1/2	1,000 000	1,110 000	
31,885,000 000	35,679,000 000	do 1879	6 7/8	1,000 000	1,110 000	
10,312,100 000	7,989,600 000	Province of Rio de Janeiro	6 7/8	200—500	100 1/2 %	—100 %
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	1,219,700 \$000	Brazil	5 7/8	100 \$000	98 0/0	
—	4,114,700 000	Credito Real do Brazil	6 7/8	100 000	75 1/2	71 7/8—74 0/0
—	3,661,079 000	do gold	5 7/8	100 000	95 1/2	90 000—92 000
—	5,438,000 000	do de S. Paulo	6 7/8	100 000	95 1/2	
—	6,459,000 000	Predial	6 7/8	100 000	67 1/2	—67 1/2

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

CAPITAL.	SHARES.	ISSUED.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	NAMES.	RESERVE FUND.	LAST SALE.	LAST DIVIDEND.		LAST QUOTATIONS.
								AM'T.	PAID.	
300,000	2,500	All	200	\$	Auxil.	23,040	13	200	0	Jan. 1888
13,000,000	165,000	All	200		Brazil.	7,112,937	952	250	0	Jan. 1888
10,000,000	50,000	All	200		Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.	1,920,975	514	241	0	Jan. 1888
2,000,000	10,000	All	200		do de S. Paulo.	2,845	320	3	0	Jan. 1888
12,000,000	60,000	All	200		Commercio.	1,685,000	0	220	0	Jan. 1888
—	45,000	All	60		do 4 series.	—	0	67	500	Jan. 1888
20,000,000	150,000	All	50		Credito Real do Brazil.	193,266	267	—	0	Jan. 1888
—	12,500	All	40		do de S. Paulo.	129,972	112	38	0	Jan. 1888
2,000,000	10,000	All	200		Delcredere.	60,000	0	274	0	Jan. 1888
£ 1,000,000	10,000	All	20	£	English Bank, Limited.	£ 140,000	0	120	0	Jan. 1888
10,000,000	50,000	All	200		Industrial e Mercantil.	98,000	0	181	0	Jan. 1888
20,000,000	30,000	All	200		Internacional.	160,000	0	270	0	Jan. 1888
£ 1,550,000	50,000	All	40	£	do 4 series.	—	0	500	3	Jan. 1888
—	15,000	All	20	£	London and Brazil, Limited.	£ 375,000	0	—	0	Jan. 1888
£ 1,000,000	5,000	All	200	£	Mercantil de Santos.	500,000	0	200	0	Jan. 1888
4,000,000	30,000	All	200		Predial.	140,000	0	60	0	Jan. 1888
10,000,000	50,000	All	200		Rural e Hypotecaria.	2,505,945	604	285	0	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	All	100		Terral e Mercantil de Minas.	681	539	100	0	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	£	União de Credit.	91,868	859	55	0	Apr. 1885
12,000,000	50,000	All	200		Bahia e Minas.	—	—	—	—	Nov. 1887
6,000,000	—	—	200		do debentures.	—	—	120	0	Nov. 1887
1,300,000	—	—	200		Brasileira do	—	—	130	0	Nov. 1886
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200		Campos e Carangas, Limited.	14,642	300	130	0	Jan. 1888
1,500,000	—	—	200		do debentures.	—	—	170	0	May 1888

	RAILWAY
Bahia e Minas.....	

[illegible]

Villa Isabel
NAVIGATION COMPANIES
A. S. N. M.

23,700	—	—	100	—	do do	—	104 1/2	7 1/2	July 1882	—	—
10,000,000	50,000	—	200	—	Jardim Botânico	150,000 000	138 000	3 500	Apr. 1888	—	140 000
100,000	—	—	200	—	Tramways tramway and	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000	9,500	—	200	—	Niteroi	—	250 000	5 500	Apr. 1888	—	—
155,400	—	—	200	—	de debentures	—	250 000	8 1/2	July 1888	—	—
1,200,000	6,000	—	200	—	Peranambuco	78,042 088	97 000	5 000	July 1887	—	—
317,000	—	—	200	—	de debentures	—	98 1/2	3 1/2	Apr. 1888	—	—
1,000,000	20,000	—	200	—	S. Christóvão	449,563 428	270 000	15 000	July 1888	—	—
250,000	—	—	200	—	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures	—	105 000	8 000	July 1888	—	—
2,500,000	12,500	—	200	—	Villa Izabel	24,092 750	208 000	4 000	Apr. 1888	—	—
£ 625,000	—	£ 12 1/2	—	—	Amazon Steam Navigation	£ 60,775	105 000	8 s 9 d	June 1888	—	—
5,000,000	75,000	—	—	—	Brasileira de Navegação	1,550,399 778	268 000	10 000	May 1888	—	—
1,377,300	—	—	—	—	Ferry debentures	—	98 1/2	3 1/2	May 1888	—	—
4,000,000	10,000	—	200	—	Nacional de Navegação	—	217 500	10 000	Jan. 1888	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	do 2nd series	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000	4,000	2,500	200	—	Paulista	64,818 960	40 000	4 000	July 1887	—	—
240,000	—	—	200	—	de debentures	—	198 000	8 1/2	July 1888	—	208 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	—	INSURANCE	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	3,000	1,000	250	—	Alliança	51,911 290	20 000	2 000	July 1887	—	—
2,500,000	30,000	—	100	—	Atalanta	300,000 000	405 000	27 000	July 1888	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	—	100	—	Bomanga	3,918 720	19 000	1 000	July 1888	—	—
1,000,000	10,000	—	100	—	Confiança	204,000 000	15 000	2 000	July 1888	—	—
8,000	8,000	4,000	100	125	Fidelidade	275,000 000	102 000	10 000	July 1888	—	211 000
2,000,000	2,500	—	1,000	100	Granata	109,758 000	140 000	6 000	July 1888	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	—	200	70	Geral	56,616 302	15 000	3 000	July 1888	—	—
8,000,000	1,000	1,000	100	100	Independência	334,000 000	140 000	10 000	July 1888	—	—
1,000,000	1,000	—	100	10	Lealdade	11,176 670	12 000	1 000	July 1888	—	46 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Nova Permanente	15,445 320	15 000	2 000	July 1887	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	15,500	200	10	Providente	210,000 000	50 000	5 000	Jan. 1888	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	—	—	—	Prospérité	—	18 000	10 000	Jan. 1888	—	—
500,000	5,000	—	100	10	União Commercial dos Varejistas	3,230 588	24 000	20 1/2	July 1888	—	11 000
2,000,000	20,000	—	100	10	Vigilância	—	10 000	10 1/2	July 1888	—	—
241,600	—	—	200	—	ARCENTY DEBENTURES	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000	—	—	—	—	Brachy debentures	—	85 1/2	7 1/2	Mar. 1888	—	—
224,100	—	—	100	—	Lorena debentures	—	—	8 1/2	Apr. 1888	—	—
250,000	—	—	100	—	Pianópolis debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—
247,500	—	—	100	—	Porto Realizante	—	—	—	—	—	—
784,000	—	—	200	—	Pureza debentures	—	200 000	8 1/2	Apr. 1888	—	—
1,500,000	4,000	—	200	—	Quissamã debentures	—	120 000	8 1/2	Apr. 1888	—	—
800,000	—	—	—	—	Rio Branco	1,415 284	180 000	4 000	Jan. 1888	—	—
200,000	—	—	—	—	de debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—
£11,000,000	32,000	£ 500	200	—	GAS COMPANIES	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	—	200	—	Société du Gas	—	270 000	—	—	—	—
1,160,600	—	—	100	—	MINES	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000	—	—	100	—	Arroio dos Ratos (coal)	—	60 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—
200,000	—	—	100	—	do debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	S. José d'El Rey (gold)	—	85 0/10	3 0/10	Jan. 1888	—	—
2,400,000	12,000	—	200	—	do debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	—	200	—	COTTON MILLS	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	—	—	200	—	Alliança	35,012 155	—	—	Jan. 1888	—	—
784,000	—	—	200	—	Brasil Industrial	18,082 300	195 000	9 000	Jan. 1887	—	—
600,000	—	—	200	—	do debentures	—	210 000	9 0/10	Jan. 1888	—	—
200,000	—	—	200	—	Caricoca	8,259 090	200 000	8 000	Jan. 1888	—	—
200,000	—	—	200	—	do debentures	—	190 000	7 1/2	Jan. 1888	—	—
200,000	—	—	200	—	Confiança Industrial	—	178 000	—	Feb. 1888	190 000	—
400,000	—	—	—	—	do debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—
153,600	—	—	—	—	Pão Grande	941 772	120 000	10 000	July 1887	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	—	200	—	do debentures	—	205 000	—	Apr. 1888	—	—
380,000	—	—	200	—	Rink	67,499 057	220 000	14 000	July 1887	—	—
450,000	—	—	200	—	do debentures	—	—	9 1/2	Apr. 1888	—	—
600,000	2,000	—	200	—	S. Lazaro	—	210 000	7 500	Apr. 1888	—	—
250,000	—	—	100	—	S. Paulo de Alcantara	24,287 637	232 000	—	Aug. 1887	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	—	200	—	do debentures	—	100 1/2	7 1/2	Apr. 1888	—	—
2,000,000	—	—	200	—	Petropolisana	9,157 539	800 000	5 000	Jan. 1888	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	do debentures	—	196 000	8 1/2	Apr. 1888	—	—
3,000,000	6,000	—	500	—	MISCELLANEOUS	—	—	—	—	—	—
580,000	—	£ 50	—	—	Associação Commercial	—	110 000	8 1/2	Jan. 1884	—	—
£ 200,000	—	—	50	—	Candelaria (church) debentures	—	205 500	8 1/2	Apr. 1888	—	—
4,400	3,994	—	30	—	Cantareira e Esportes debentures	—	400 000	7 1/2	Apr. 1888	—	495 000
800,000	4,000	—	200	—	Carruagens Fluminenses	£8,814 730	190 000	11 000	Jan. 1888	—	—
10,000,000	18,000	—	200	—	Commercia e Leitura	210,000 000	210 000	10 000	July 1887	—	—
—	—	—	200	—	Docas de D. Pedro II	—	95 000	3 000	Jan. 1888	—	—
1,000,000	—	—	200	—	do debentures	—	192 000	9 1/2	Jan. 1888	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	—	200	—	Força e Luz (electric)	—	31 000	3 000	Feb. 1888	—	—
321,800	1,614	—	200	—	Glenn market	—	500 000	3 000	Feb. 1888	—	—
220,000	4,400	—	30	—	Industrial Fluminense (Riospense)	205,800 000	170 000	8 500	July 1888	—	—
75,000,000	75,000	—	100	—	Pastoral, Agricola e Industrial	190,000 000	50 000	3 000	Feb. 1888	—	—
1,975,000	9,720	—	100	—	Servicos Maritimos	46,114 000	70 000	3 500	Mar. 1888	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	9,740	100	—	Luiz de Telephonia	6,110 966	115 000	5 000	May 1886	—	—
601,700	—	—	100	—	do debentures	—	70 1/2	8 1/2	Jan. 1888	—	—
100,000	—	—	—	—	Victoria (rice mill)	—	—	—	—	—	—

